

FLOOD IN PARIS GROWS WORSE; DEAD UNBURIED

Rain Changes to Snow, but Downfall Does Not Appear to Be Near End—River Seine Is Still Rising.

Paris, Jan. 27.—About 1 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, under the enormous pressure of the flood, the remaining walls of the railway station on the Quai d'Orsay gave way. Immediately a tumultuous flood spread over the entire quarter, causing a panic among the residents. The Rue Lille and the Rue Poitiers were covered with water, which rose at the rate of four inches a minute. The Boulevard St. Germain was similarly inundated.

Serious accidents are feared on the left bank of the Seine. The situation remains indescribably deplorable in the suburbs. Fifty thousand persons are without shelter.

There is reason to believe that the worst of the flood has not yet been reached. The Seine has been rising all day, and at a late hour to-night it was still rising.

Overnight there was a spell of fair weather, and hopes rose in consequence, but two or three hours later snow began to fall, and it has continued almost unceasingly ever since.

Meteorological reports from the upper valleys of the Seine and its affluents, give no indication of permanent improvements, and the Central Weather Bureau, of Paris, is unable to encourage hope that the downfall will soon cease.

The water spread through several more districts of the city during the day, chiefly through the various subways. It is as though a subterranean lake existed under Paris, with only a thin crust to support the city.

COMES UP THROUGH PAVEMENT.

Water bubbles through in the most unexpected places. Workmen were employed on the main boulevards to-day seeking holes in the paving, and wherever they found a crack it was cemented.

A large part of the thoroughfare in front of the St. Lazare Railway Station was closed by ropes lest the street subside. The same thing was done in Rue Royale, facing the Church of the Madeleine.

A main sewer at Clichy, the largest drain in Paris, burst this morning. The possibility of other sewers bursting is one of the gravest factors in the outlook. The sanitary officials are gravely concerned because the river and its overflow are already contaminated by refuse of all sorts, washed down by the torrents.

The street sweepings are usually loaded on barges and towed away, but the blockade of the bridges now prevents this being done, and for the last few days the sweepings have been dumped in the river. This may lead to disease.

Water Supply Cut Off.

The drinking water supply has been cut in some parts of the city owing to its contamination. It is doubtful whether the water now supplied everywhere in the city can be safely consumed even when it is boiled. Incidentally this has greatly increased the demand for bottled water.

Another serious problem is the disposal of the dead. Some of the cemeteries are deeply flooded. One in an eastern suburb is under water to the cross on the mortuary chapel. Many bodies are awaiting burial in the city.

Business is greatly hampered, and in some districts it is stopped altogether. Many manufactories are closed, having either been flooded or deprived of power and light.

The men and women thrown out of work by the inundation must number many thousands. Even in some of the unflooded parts of the city as little work as possible is being done, as the clerks and other employees living in the suburbs are unable to reach their places of employment or are busy rescuing their property at home.

Hotels Are Crowded.

The hotels are crowded with wealthy suburbanites, who have abandoned their residences rather than suffer inconvenience or worse from the floods. They are in many cases charged high prices. Even then they do not always escape the water.

The flood invaded the Hotel Continental to-night, stopped the electric supply, and upset the kitchen arrangements. The restaurants everywhere are doing increased business, householders being unable to cook at home, owing to lack of fuel and other difficulties. The prices of perishable food continue to rise steadily.

People with small incomes are being pinched by these inconveniences, but their dilemma is merely a picnic compared with the sufferings of the thousands who have been driven from their homes.

It is figured that there are at least 15,000 persons sheltered to-night in public buildings, glad to have a straw mattress to lie on and a soldier's ration for supper. Their homes and furniture either lie soaking in mud and water or are completely wrecked for a number of slight houses in the poor suburban districts collapsed beneath the pressure of the flood.

Work of Relief Begun.

The city itself has been divided into five main sections for the distribution of relief under the joint control of the military governor and the prefect of police. The work done for the public under their direction is of incalculable value. The soldiers and police are busy from dawn to dark, spending most of their time in wading in mud and water above their knees distributing food and rescuing the sick and others threatened by the flood.

Many of them have been unable to stand the exhausting work. Chilled by the icy water, and often going for long periods without food, they have been compelled to go to the hospitals, where some of them have developed pneumonia.

The rescuers often meet with the greatest difficulty in persuading people to leave their homes. This has been particularly the case in the poorer districts. One of these, Javel, a densely populated area beyond the Champ de Mars, was

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; to-morrow, fair; moderate to brisk southwest and west winds.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

- 1.—Flood in Paris Grows Worse.
- 2.—Taft Would Pay Diplomats Well.
- 3.—Ballinger Probe Is Under Way.
- 4.—Jury Acquits A. H. Willard.
- 5.—Germans Accused of Swindling.
- 6.—Vice President's Host.
- 7.—Society at Auto Show To-night.
- 8.—New Day in Congress.
- 9.—Society.
- 10.—Editorials.
- 11.—In World of Women.
- 12.—Sporting.
- 13.—Army and Navy Orders.
- 14.—Theaters.
- 15.—Daily Court Record.
- 16.—Markets.
- 17.—New Commissioners Busy.

BIND AND ROB FIFTY.

Four Bandits Make Remarkable Haul in Italian Shanty.

New York, Jan. 26.—Twenty Italians were at police headquarters to-day to identify Santo Genaro, of 10 Chrystie street, and Colangelo Lampech, of 118 Chrystie street, who were arrested last yesterday afternoon on a charge of assault and battery.

The two prisoners were positively identified as being two of four men who held and robbed fifty Italian laborers at Glen Rock, N. J., on November 1 last. The men came to the door of the shanty where the Italians, who were employed in laying tracks for a new trolley line, lived. It was early in the evening and dark. They said they were policemen and wanted to interview the laborers separately.

As each man came out in answer to their summons he was tied hand and foot and bound to a tree. When they had got through with the job the robbers were richer by \$1,500 in cash and had \$200 worth of jewelry. Then they ate a meal at their captives' expense and left. It was several hours before the men worked themselves loose.

GIRL DRINKS POISON.

Mystery Surrounds Death of Miss Kate Chase.

THREATENED LIFE YEARS AGO

Relatives Disclaim Knowledge of Love Affair—Mother Finds Girl Unconscious and Summons Physician—Poison Taken from Stomach and Respiration Restored.

Drugs composed of ingredients not yet learned caused the death last night of Miss Kate Chase, nineteen years old, daughter of Robert H. Chase, stockbroker at the Government Printing Office, residing at 44 M street northwest.

Whether suicidal or accidental, the death of the girl is surrounded by mystery, which Coroner Nevitt will endeavor to solve to-day when he holds an autopsy.

Girl Was in Love.

Miss Chase had been known to have threatened to end her life about a year ago, and relatives say she was given to fits of moodiness. She was said to have been engaged to a young man residing in Washington, who has been out of town since October last. Relatives disclaim knowledge of the engagement, and say they did not know the girl had a love affair.

The girl spoke her last words over a telephone in response to a call for her aunt, Mrs. James R. Armstrong, who resides at the M street house. Miss Chase was heard by her mother to say over the phone, "No, Mrs. Armstrong is not at home." The girl was in the reception hall, and her mother was in the dining room, adjoining. The mother went up stairs leaving the girl lying on a couch, apparently sleeping.

It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. An hour later Mrs. Chase found her daughter unconscious. The father was awakened. He summoned Dr. Huron W. Lawson, police surgeon, who arrived at the house with a stomach tube. Dr. E. R. Reede and Dr. C. J. Mooney were also called in the house.

Conscious Until End.

Poison was taken from the stomach and artificial respiration was resorted to in an effort to prolong life. The girl breathed until 9 o'clock, when death occurred.

Dr. Nevitt investigated the case, but delayed the issuance of a certificate of death until a further examination could be made. Miss Chase was well known in Washington. She at one time attended a private seminary at Falls Church, Va.

HOCKING RECEIVERS NAMED.

Receiver for Fiske Will Ask J. R. Keene to Explain.

New York, Jan. 26.—Federal court receivers took charge to-day of the property of the Columbus, Hocking Coal and Iron Company, and that of its subsidiaries.

The application for a receivership of the subsidiaries was made by the parent company, A. L. Thurman, of Columbus, vice president of the company, and William A. Barber, a partner of Mr. Hotchkiss, Barber, and McGuffey, were named receivers for the Columbus, Hocking Coal and Iron Company, while A. T. Seymour was named as receiver for one subsidiary, the Columbus and Hocking Clay Construction Company, and F. N. Sinks, of Columbus and Hocking Brick Manufacturing Company.

Irving L. Ernst, receiver for the stock exchange firm of J. M. Fiske & Co., which also failed as the result of the Hocking smash, said to-day that he was going to have James R. Keene up before the Federal court to explain his connection with the pools in Hocking Coal.

Robert Willard, "A Fool There Was," To-day 2:15, Columbia Theater. See to it.

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CROWD FILLS BIG ROOM.

Joint Committee Quizzes Attorney Brandeis.

Legal Representative of Deposed Land Agent Consumes Most Time at Hearing with Uninteresting Recital—Will Seek to Prove Secretary of the Interior Acted Improperly While Commissioner.

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In the audience were many women. When the roll of the joint committee was called, Senators Flint and Paynter were absent, Messrs. Flint and Paynter came in later.

The actual testimony brought out raised a question of professional ethics rather than one of official misconduct. Glavis testified that while he was a special agent investigating applications for coal land claims in Lewis County, Wash., known as the "Wilson Coal Company cases," he obtained a deposition from Watson Allen, of Seattle, who represented the Wilson Coal Company, in which Allen stated that R. A. Ballinger, then a practicing attorney, had drawn up an agreement and certain deeds to be held in escrow conveying the interests in the lands of the entryman to the Wilson corporation.

Glavis claimed that he obtained this deposition in conjunction with Henry M. Hoyt, then assistant district attorney of the State of Washington, who is now attorney general for Porto Rico.

Sought an Inference.

The inference sought to be conveyed by the testimony was that Mr. Ballinger, by the professional service he had rendered in this case, had been party to a transaction which would have ultimately led to perjury and a fraud upon the public land laws. He explained it was necessary for an entryman in making his final proof to make affidavit that he, the affiant, was the sole party in interest in the land patent.

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The witness, in reply to a question, admitted that this had no direct relation to the Cunningham coal land cases in Alaska, except as to his bearing upon the general conduct of Mr. Ballinger.

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HON. AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER, of Massachusetts.

WILLARD IS ACQUITTED AFTER NINE HOURS

Held Not Guilty of Killing Beck On Ground of Insanity—No Demonstration.

Albert H. Willard, charged with the murder of his son-in-law, Irving W. Beck, was acquitted by the jury last night after being out nine hours.

When the verdict was announced there were only the officers of the court present, together with the attorneys, several newspaper men, and a few hangers-on.

Two hours before the jury came in to its verdict Willard's relatives and friends, including the child-wife of Beck, who was killed by Willard, had gone to their homes, the general impression prevailing that the jury would not return a verdict until this morning.

At 9:30 o'clock last night the jury sent word to Judge Gould, the presiding justice in the trial, that they had agreed upon a verdict and were ready to report. Justice Gould was at his home when the message reached him. He immediately went to the court room, which he reached at 10:10 o'clock, when the jury filed in, and after the jury roll was called the foreman handed to the clerk the verdict of the jury, which read: "Not guilty, by reason of insanity."

No Demonstration.

There was no demonstration upon the announcement of the verdict. Willard showed no extraordinary emotion. He shook hands with his counsel and each member of the jury, thanking them for clearing him.

Harvey Givens, assistant prosecuting attorney for the government, asked the court to remand the prisoner until such time as an investigation can be made into the sanity of Willard. He was taken back to the place of confinement in the basement of City Hall.

Counsel for Willard will to-day file the necessary papers asking for the discharge of Willard immediately, as he has been acquitted of the charge against him. The government will probably file papers in support of its demand for an examination into Willard's sanity.

Willard may be discharged to-day, or he may be held for several days to permit counsel on both sides to file their papers and give the court sufficient time to pass upon the same.

PENNSYLVANIA YIELDS STOCK DIVIDEND OF \$16.67

New York, Jan. 26.—The Pennsylvania Company, at a meeting in Philadelphia to-day, declared a stock dividend of \$16.67 a share and the directors of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the "Panhandle," made an offering of new common stock at par to its stockholders.

The Pennsylvania Railroad owns all the outstanding \$6,000,000 of the Pennsylvania Company's stock, and the latter company controls the Panhandle through the possession of \$2,470,700 of its outstanding \$7,461,300, preferred and \$10,621,900 of its \$23,647,400 common.

The Panhandle has \$4,000,000 series "G" 4 per cent consolidated bonds, of which \$1,967,000 will be used to redeem the 7 per cent bonds of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railway, which come due next July 1, and the rest will be devoted to capital expenditures.

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Dr. Hamilton made this statement in the course of an informal talk to the girls last night. He also said that a special committee of trustees is now evolving the manner, and with his hope that a complete segregation might be arranged. Tufts has been a co-educational institution for fifteen years.

The training of men and women, the president said, must differ to some extent in the methods employed, as a man's education was intended to fit him for his vocation in life, while that of a woman was in the majority of cases not essential in this connection.

The Fastest Train to St. Louis. Leaves Washington via Pennsylvania R. R. 7:30 p. m. daily; arr. St. Louis, 5:25 p. m. No extra fare from Washington. See B. M. Newbold, D. P. A., 12th and G sts.

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TAFT WOULD PAY DIPLOMATS WELL

Drives Home Argument for Our Envoys Abroad.

STRIKES POPULAR CHORD

Talks to Members of National Board of Trade.

Brilliant Assemblage Gathered at New Willard—Toasts Proposed to Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland. Mexican Ambassador Compliments Americans—John Barrett Returns Tribute in Clever Fashion.

"The President of the United States is amply compensated for anything he does for the country. Why he should be the only one in the United States who is properly paid, I don't understand."

That was the way President Taft drove home his arguments for more pay and better houses for American diplomats abroad, in an address at the National Board of Trade dinner at the New Willard last night.

The President declared the Orient can teach us much in the matter of courtesy, and said that clothes and outward appearance have real substance in the game of nations.

Strikes Popular Chord.

The business men of many cities had passed a resolution at their convention earlier in the day asking for better treatment of our representatives to foreign countries, so the speech of President Taft struck a popular chord, and there was unbounded enthusiasm.

"It is impossible for any but millionaires to occupy the most important diplomatic posts," said the President, and he was interrupted by prolonged applause of the kind Col. Roosevelt used to get. "Now I ask my friends whether that is consistent; whether it is not the purest kind of demagoguery."

Brilliant Assemblage.

Seldom has such a brilliant assemblage of statesmen, diplomats, and men of affairs been convened about the banquet board as the gathering last night. After two stormy sessions devoted to discussions of the business affairs of the nation, the members of the Board of Trade welcomed the most distinguished of officials again for their guests.

The President arrived promptly at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Capt. Butt, President La Lanza, who was toastmaster, called for no speeches until the Chief Executive entered the hall. When he appeared he was accorded a royal ovation, and every dinner kept his feet until the last bar of the "Star Spangled Banner" had sounded, when the health of the President of the United States was drunk. Three cheers for Mr. Taft were given with right good will, and Mr. La Lanza called upon him for the address of the evening.

President's Speech.

"I am glad to be here, even though, as a gentleman who accompanied me said, this is only the next stop. I am able to say with considerable certainty that this is the height of the season in Washington. I am glad to be here to meet the members of the National Board of Trade, whom I think meet here every year and show their appreciation of the Capital of the country by coming here to express their opinion on various important subjects."

"I noted one upon which I expected to say something to-night, and that was with reference to the purchase of homes for ambassadors in foreign countries, and a subject which approximates the question of sufficient salaries for the offices to be filled. Now I can speak with entire freedom from prejudice on this subject, for I am able to say with confidence, from actual experience, that the President of the United States is amply compensated for anything he does for the country."

"We boast ourselves a democratic country. We say that there is no place within the gift of the people, or the gift of any agent of the people, to which we may not select the most humble inhabitant provided he be fit to discharge its duty; yet we do have an arrangement which makes it absolutely impossible for a body but a millionaire to occupy the post of diplomat. Now, I ask my friends, whether that is consistent, whether it is not the purest kind of demagoguery."

By demagoguery I mean the employment of an argument which seems in favor of democracy, and which in fact actually works out, in its result, plutocracy.

"I once went to Hot Springs to see an association of metal men, and that was some years ago. I was preaching this doctrine then, and preaching it a little more loudly because at that time we had not made the advance which we now have made. At that time members of the Cabinet were paid but \$5,000, instead of \$12,000 a year. Members of the Supreme Court were paid \$10,000 instead of that magnificent sum which they now get of \$12,500. Members of Congress labored and sweated for the government at \$5,000 a year instead of now laboring at \$7,500 a year."

"I don't know that this will do any good. We have kept talking about it for forty years. But, nevertheless, I shall continue to talk about it, whether it be because I have such a sympathetic audience or whether it be before Congress, or before those who have the power to make our Representatives what they ought to be in foreign posts."

Praise for Queen.

When Toastmaster La Lanza called upon Hon. Jonkheer J. Loudon, Minister from the Netherlands, he proposed

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

Attractive Values in Palace. At Blackstones, 14th & H. See them.